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that of the authors of this document . . . ;" and more to the same effect. Such a comment on this report merely proves that Professor Meyer has finally abandoned himself to a narrow obliquity of judgment. He no longer assumes the attitude of the judge, but rather that of the special pleader.

GARRETT DROPPERS

NOTICES

Facts on Immigration. New York: The National Civic Federation, 1907. 8vo, pp. ix+151.

Out of a general conference upon immigration held December, 1905, has grown the Immigration Department of the National Civic Federation, organized for the purpose of making a "painstaking investigation of the facts in regard to immigration to the United States." The present volume is a report of conferences on immigration held in New York in September and December, 1906. In the course of these conferences a wide diversity of opinion developed regarding the character of immigrants now coming into the country, the social and economic consequences of immigration and the number of immigrants. Upon one fact all were in practical agreement, namely, that the statistical data at present available bearing upon immigration affords an insufficient basis of opinion and of legislation. The official statistics of immigration are characterized as being misleading and incomplete. Representatives of organized labor and other individual members of the conference favored further restriction of immigration, but a majority of those participating urged suspension of judgment pending investigation of the "facts." This further investigation the committees of the Immigration Department of the National Civic Federation propose to undertake.

Factory Legislation in Pennsylvania: Its History and Administration. By J. LYNN BARNARD. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania, 1907. 8vo, pp. xi+178.

Professor Barnard's monograph upon the *Factory Legislation of Pennsylvania* constitutes Vol. XIX of the "Series in Political Economy and Public Law" published by the University of Pennsylvania. The author has undertaken to set forth "the steps, prosy and uninteresting as they may be, by which Pennsylvania has guaranteed to her toiling citizens one social 'right' after another, and to indicate some of the steps yet to be taken." In the elaboration of its code Pennsylvania ranks with Massachusetts and New York. It is true of Pennsylvania, as of our other great industrial commonwealths that the present need is rather enforcement of existing laws, than further legislation, although undoubtedly our industrial codes are susceptible of considerable improvement. The author follows the course of legislation down to the present day, and devotes several chapters to the administration of the present factory law and child-labor code. He concludes that the people of Pennsylvania "are getting just as good an administration as they insist upon having, or even, perhaps, as they want." It is true, he declares, that "there has existed an active and unscrupulous minority personally interested in the perpetuation of several abuses," and that the great majority which stand for righteousness have been apathetic and uninformed. His monograph is a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with factory legislation in the United States, which is gradually approaching that degree of completeness necessary for scientific comparative study of our state codes.

Economics. By FRANK W. BLACKMAN. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. 546.

This is a new edition of Professor Blackman's elementary text which is familiar to teachers of economics. Few changes appear to have been made in the text itself, although the bibliographies at the end of chapters have been somewhat extended, and several tables have been brought down to a later date.

Practical Law. By BURRITT HAMILTON. Battle Creek: Ellis Publishing Co., 1906. 8vo, pp. xv+222.

Practical Law has been prepared by a "busy lawyer," and is presented as a lawbook to aid business men in the safe transaction of their affairs, as well as a textbook for students and teachers of business law. The usual topics are treated under "Property," "Contracts," "Agreements," "Competency," "Consideration," "Agency," "Partnership," "Commercial Paper," "Negotiable Instruments," and "Corporations." The principles of business law are illustrated by citations from actual cases, "showing how the highest courts all over this land apply the law to facts."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

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- Actes du congrès pénitentiaire international de Budapest, Septembre 1905. Publiés sous la direction de Jules Rickl de Bellye, président du congrès, par Dr. Guillaume, secrétaire général du congrès. Budapest: Stämpfli & Co., 1907.
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- Alglave, P. La question monétaire en Extrême-Orient. Paris: Larose et Tenin.
- American Academy of Political and Social Science. Child Labor Legislation. (Supplement.) Philadelphia: Am. Acad. of Pol. and Soc. Sci. \$0.50.
- André, L. Les accidents du travail: Régime du risque professionnel. Exposé pratique de l'ensemble de la législation sur la matière. Paris: Larousse, 1906. 8vo, pp. 216. Fr. 0.90.
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- Baker, J. H. American Problems: Essays and Addresses. London: Longmans, 1907. 8vo. 4s.
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- Bebel, A. Charles Fourier: Sein Leben und seine Theorien. Stuttgart: Dietz Nachf., 1907. 8vo. pp. vii+271. M. 2.
- Beck. Die Mannheimer Wohnungsfrage u. die Bau- u. Bodenpolitik der Stadtgemeinden. Denkschr. d. Oberbürgermeisters Beck an den Stadtrat der Hauptstadt Mannheim. Mannheim: Vereinsdruckerei, 1907. 8vo, pp. 107.
- Behrend, Dr. Enquete üb. die weiblichen Handlungsangestellten, veranstaltet v. der Handelskammer zu Magdeburg. Magdeburg: Heinrichshofen. Pp. 26. M. 0.75.
- Beiträge zur Arbeiterstatistik. Berlin: C. Heymann.
- Benedict, Roswell Alphonzo. A Business Question: Should the American Business Man, the American Farmer, and the American Wage-Earner Make